

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 28, 1803.

From the AMERICAN.

## REQUEST.

Messrs. Pechin and Frailley,

PUBLIC report has ascribed to the council the publication in your paper, under the signature of the "Friend to Candour," if believed, still its truth should not be asserted without their avowal, as persons in their stations ought to know, that the preservation of decorum is a sacred duty of office.

The Civil Officer has stated a well known principle of ethics as well as law, that the interested testimony of five men, in their own favour, was equally inadmissible with that of one man similarly circumstanced. Surely this could not be personally offensive; it was unnecessary to suggest an inquiry into the credibility of incompetent testimony; and if he still forbears to retract, he is not less restrained by motives of private delicacy, than by the duties of public decorum. But as all men are permitted, although not compelled, to give evidence against themselves, he feels himself justified now in repeating, and in somewhat stronger language, that the admission of the Friend to Candour, on behalf of the council, that some of them were positive, that the governor had proposed the evening meeting himself, was conclusive evidence, that they did not all agree in the same story; and their letter to the legislature, although only presumptive, was still record testimony, that the story itself was fabricated after the fact. This was not assertion resting on personal credibility.

It may be recollected, that one of these writers, distinguished by the signature of Spectator, has been already detected in four shameful errors in eight short lines, by reference to the records of the assembly:—that the various misrecitals from the constitution by his coadjutor Republicanus, have been also exposed; and the public will now be enabled to form a correct estimate, of the accuracy of a third, the Friend to Candour, when they find that all his arguments are founded on a mere fabrication of his own; that the constitution is directly and expressly the reverse of what he states it to be; and that he has scarcely related a fact but to misrepresent or distort.

It is scarcely worth premising, that the Civil Officer has offered nothing on this subject, to the public, under any other signature. He never therefore has conceded, as is falsely insinuated, a concurrent right of nomination, under the signature of a Citizen: the power or right of nomination, he has uniformly maintained to be unknown, unnecessary and irrelevant to our constitution and laws; and he has constantly derided the expressions as in their nature palpably absurd. To proceed however regularly with this writer, it must be observed that he first states, that "by the 33d sect. of the constitution, the framers have expressly declared, what powers shall be vested in the governor alone." This is the entering wedge, used not without some art, to introduce an inference, which is afterwards made from the same section, and on which it will be found that all the arguments of this writer, and every pretence of the council to the contrary powers they have exercised, must wholly rest. It is therefore proper here to refer the reader to the constitution itself, for this whole article is too long for insertion; he will there find that this misrecital of the candid Friend, is destitute of truth, and we shall presently prove, that it must have been with a design, devoid of principle. The constitution is directly and expressly the reverse of the Friend's statements, in words and in substance. This article, after enumerating certain powers, which the governor shall exercise alone—in the discharge of which duties, he is consequently not authorized to require the advice and consent of council, nor are they compelled to give it, if required; nor can they be compelled even though a law should require it—proceeds to vest all other the executive powers of government in the governor, to be exercised by him solely, unless the concurrence of council is required by law: all other executive powers could neither have been foreseen, enumerated or expressed by the convention, they have been therefore granted by general description; they must from the nature of things ever remain dependent on the eventful and uncertain destiny, to which the fluctuating affairs of human society are naturally liable: if such events should require legislative provision by future laws; the constitution permits that those future laws, may direct the governor to take the advice and consent of council, on each particular case that may occur, unprovided for by the constitution itself; but if such laws do not specially so direct, the constitution of Maryland vests the executive power, arising thereon, in the governor alone. In certain foreseen, important and specified cases, the constitution directs that he shall take the advice and consent of the council; but the constitution also expressly declares that in all such cases, this must be by their concurrence with the governor. The words used are, and may (i. e. the governor may) alone exercise all other the executive powers of government where the concurrence of the council is not required according to the laws of this state; the cases specified by the constitution are here included, or the constitution itself is not a law of the state, and the constitutional and technical meaning of the term concurrence, does not admit of an equivocal construction, it means that both the governor and council exercising their independent judgment, are to concur in the

The Friend to Candour proceeds to observe that the important power of life and death, is conferred to the governor alone, and seems to intimate that this ought to satisfy him, without desiring all power. The insinuation has been often repeated, that the governor has been actuated in this controversy, by a desire of power, and not by the imperative obligations of duty, created by the constitution; his solemn acceptance of the truth, and the still more solemn oath he had taken, it is too contemptible to meet any other reply, than what will hereafter arise from the publication of an extract, from the journals of the first day, the present governor ever officially met all the members of the present council, in the council chamber; and which, whilst it ascertains the impression, under which he accepted the office, and the uniformity of his conduct since, cannot fail to illustrate the conduct of the council, and some bold assertions of the Friend to Candour.

It is certain that the power of issuing death warrants, pardons and nolle prosequi has been hitherto left undisturbed by the council, to be exercised solely by the governor; perhaps it is the only executive authority which they have not effectually appropriated to themselves, to his exclusion. God forbid that criminals should ever so far multiply in Maryland, that this duty should occupy any great proportion of a governor's time! But it must appear strange, that the convention should have intended to intrust so awful a power, to the sole discretion of a chief magistrate, who was all the rest of the year to sit by unconcerned, without a power of interfering—to preface in a private room over the forms of five men, who from their small number and concealed situation, would naturally observe little or no form at all—and to sign whatever acts they might think proper for him to promulgate, as the Friend to Candour terms it: they must have presumed that either the councillors would write their names as well as the governor, and that a clerk or rather a printer, would be a more convenient and less costly instrument to perform this mechanical and servile duty. But on this subject more hereafter; it is proper here only to remark, that the heart-rending anguish of cutting the thread of life of a fellow creature, tied perhaps to a wife and children and all the endearing connexions of nature, whilst conscious of a power to save, is the most painful duty as individual can ever discharge to society; yet the Friend to Candour seems to look with jealousy to this authority: how often, no doubt, would the present governor have been willing to relinquish it to him, if in his power! How happy, perhaps, would he feel could he bestow it at this moment! But he has, we believe, hitherto supposed, that the office of hangman-general of a state, could be envied only by the disciples of Robespierre, in the full career of the guillotine.

But we now reach what must be considered as the more prominent arguments of this writer.—By the 48th section of the constitution, he observes, "the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of council, may appoint the chancellor, &c. and all officers, &c." He then states, and here he cites the authority of Republicanus, that the word may must be considered as synonymous with the word shall, and then it is of course imperative. By this it would seem that five of the most sensible, discreet and experienced men, such as the constitution declares the council shall be, cannot be the joint authors or approvers of this publication. Every boy, commonly gifted with the faculties of his species and moderately acquainted with the elements of law, must know that where official duties are prescribed, the words may and shall are considered and construed as synonymous or convertible terms, may is only more respectful, and seems better appropriated to an eventual thing, such as a vacancy, but still we find the word shall used in the constitution of the United States, where it is directed that the president shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint ambassadors, &c.—By the constitution of Maryland, the governor in case of vacancies, must appoint on his responsibility—it is a breach of his duty if he does not—no one can be so absurd as to suppose, that the constitution has made it discretionary with him, whether he may or may not, appoint a chancellor and other officers, when vacancies occur; or that he may or may not leave the state without officers. In this sense, the word may is without doubt imperative, and equivalent to the word shall, used in the federal constitution; but as to whom the governor may or shall appoint, that depends on other principles. The first obvious feature in the clause is that the governor may appoint; if the clause is imperative on the governor, and he shall appoint, it is no less imperative on the council, and they shall not appoint. The second is that the governor must constitutionally advise with the council, and obtain their consent to his appointment. And this renders the clause wholly dependent on the constitutional and legal import of the terms advice and consent.

The words advice or consent, taken disjunctively, much less together, never have been considered by mankind as obligatory or imperative, either in common parlance or technical language. In the usual transactions between man and man, the decencies of intercourse require that, previous to either being given, they should be asked.—In the more correct and respectful forms established by national wisdom and prudence, to support official authority; this has been considered as indispensably requisite, as will be shewn. The governor is bound to ask the advice of council, and obtain their consent to his appointment—but can any thing be more absurd than to contend that these words authorize the council to command him, as a mere mechanical instrument, to appoint against his own opinion; or justify them in appointing without his consent, or even his knowledge.—It must be a monstrous interpretation of these words, and the constitution, that none are to be commanded but the chief magistrate: who alone is bound to obey; and that the only man to be governed is the governor himself.

In exemplification of the foregoing, it may be observed, that the federal constitution renders it the duty of the several States, to appoint senators of the United States. The clause is imperative and obligatory on them to appoint, but discretionary as to whom they shall appoint. In Maryland the senate and representatives elect the senator by joint ballot, it being the usual mode of election prescribed for that body by their constitution.—In Massachusetts, they have determined that as an act of their legislature, requires a concurrent vote of both houses, they could not act jointly, and each branch continues as in all other acts, to exercise its independent judgment separately, and no appointment can or does take place, until they mutually agree on the man—yet this practice has not produced any of those evils, so wisely foretold by the Friend to Candour, and Spectator, as the inevitable consequences here, if the governor and council should each exercise their independent opinion, by acting concurrently, the mode in which every law ever has been passed, in these states, from their settlement—the mode in which the governor and council of Massachusetts, and the president and senate of the United States, have always acted, and still do act, to the entire preservation of the just right and independence of all the public functionaries, and the perfect facility and prosperity of the people, over whom they preside.

It is certain that no terms of organic law can be so well understood, or their legal import so clearly ascertained as the advice and consent which a chief magistrate is bound to obtain before he acts; and the true construction of five terms can be more definitely fixed, than that of the concurrence of two descriptions of public functionaries, in an official act. By and with the advice and consent has been the formula of legislative and executive acts in England, time immemorial. It is well known by all who will read this, that the chief executive magistrate there, after obtaining the advice and consent of both houses of parliament, may still reject a bill. In his privy or cabinet council, if the board could advise what he should not approve of, (but which is impossible as the mode of procedure always precludes and states the act to be on his submission) so far from their advice being obligatory, he can turn them all out of office immediately. The same formula, as far as is known to the Civil Officer, or is believed, has been introduced from the mother country and her laws, into every colonial government to which she has given birth, we assert it of the present United States, although we cannot recur to the East and West Indies, to which we are presently referred by our opponents. It is sufficient for our purpose, that it was the formula used in all the colonial laws of Maryland—all of which the governor could reject after the advice and consent of both houses were obtained. In council, the governor was also authorized to turn out the members, and it will be seen by extracts from the executive journals, that they gave their advice and consent only when it was required, and that this was far from being deemed obligatory or imperative on him.

Such was the legal construction of these words in Maryland, such were the respective powers of the governor and council, and such were the colonial laws, and usage on the first day of June 1774. The first act of the convention in 1776, the declaration of rights establishes that, the inhabitants of Maryland, are entitled to all laws of Great Britain used in this country, and all the acts of assembly that were in force on that specified day, except such as had expired and have been or may be altered by the convention, subject however to revision or repeal by future legislatures. By the constitution the convention prescribed the office of governor, changing the source and mode of appointment; he was continued as the chief executive magistrate; but having expressly separated the legislative from the executive departments, they consequently destroyed his negative on the laws; and his powers as chancellor, &c. They deprived him also of the power of dissolving or proroguing the assembly, and finally declared that he should not on any pretence whatever, exercise any power or prerogative by virtue of any law, statute or custom of England or Great Britain; this demonstrates the understanding of the legislature and must conclusively shew that all the executive powers of government conferred on the governor by the colonial laws in force on the first of June which had not been repealed, or were not expressly or necessarily destroyed by the convention, remained attached to the office: this construction has been practised under; and has been recognized by the legislature itself as shall be hereafter shewn. The convention also preferred the council but expressly as an advisory body to the governor on executive business; this alone would have destroyed their legislative authority, had not that been conferred on the senate; they rendered the council independent on the governor for their appointment, and continuance in office, but throughout the constitution, they direct them expressly to act only by advising the governor save in two specified cases, the reason for excepting which will also be explained, and this advice was the only manner in which they had ever been known to act on executive business by the laws of Maryland previous to that time, as will appear by their journals. Thus by the constitution it will be seen that the governor, and in his legal absence the first named of the council, is the sole executive contemplated by the laws; this had been the case from 1716 to the first of June 1774, as will be more fully observed. By the colonial laws in force at the last expressed period, the governor presided in council, but the council never assembled on executive business except when required by him, and never gave their advice or consent but when requested; and that such is the constitution of Maryland at this day, and that it was so understood at an early period of its existence, and so continued by the legislature shall be satisfactorily proved. The true inquiry now, is whether the convention have made the governor the executive of Maryland; and not whether they ought to have done so; but as the Friend to Candour has argued from the expediency and propriety of vesting in the council the powers he contends for, it may not be improper here to remark, that a preference of unity in the executive branch of government, was not only habitual from practice, but it was a predilection on the convention inherited from their British ancestors, and which extends to all their descendants in every part of the globe. It is a principle which all those enlightened minds, and illustrious ornaments of our species, who have exercised their intellectual powers on the theory of government, have unanimously considered as essential in the social system. It has perhaps never been departed from in the civilized world, unless in the first miserable administrations of Sweden—during the horrors and dissensions of revolutionary France, or in the first constitution of Pennsylvania; all of them examples that will never encourage imitation. It is one in which the American mind is now more universally and firmly united, than in any other principle of government whatever; this is evident from the rejection of a council in some of the States originally; its abolition in every state but one, that has had an opportunity of re-forming its constitution and its utter rejection in all those constitutions, that have been created since the revolution. At the head of these is the constitution of the United States, on which the deliberate opinion of United America was taken. In Great Britain where an hereditary monarch might be an hereditary fool, whose person is held sacred, and who cannot by law do wrong, to produce these responsibilities, known advisers are necessary; but where, as among us, a chief magistrate is chosen at fixed periods before public opinion and voice; and where he remains always responsible by impeachment and election; the American judgment and experience seem clearly to have decided that councils are not only useless and expensive; but that they

perplex the constitution, embarrass the conduct, and destroy the responsibility of the chief magistrate. They have therefore deemed it better if he should want advice, to let him, like other people, get it where he can.

It was on those grounds that the present governor had formed his opinion on the constitution, and particularly on that part which authorizes the governor to act by and with the advice and consent of council; but if there could have heretofore existed a doubt, it must be now removed, as since this controversy has been submitted to the public, the highest judicial authority of the American nation has determined their legal force and import.

#### A CIVIL OFFICER OF MARYLAND. (To be continued.)

B E R N E, February 19.

The tribunal of the district of Hellen has been obliged, in consequence of the intrigues of some agitators, dissatisfied with its decisions, to take refuge in Staela. The government, when apprised of these disorders, directed the tribunal to return, and at the same time invited it to denounce to the national prefect at Zurich, the authors and accomplices of this revolt against justice, that measures of rigour may be taken against them.

Some disorders of the same kind have, within a few days past, been committed in the canton of Basle, in the commune of Liestal. Some persons that had been concerned in the insurrection of last autumn, having been summoned before the tribunal of the district to answer to new charges, appeared before it, attended by a numerous body of their partisans. The tribunal felt the necessity of terminating the sitting.

L O N D O N, March 7.

Sir Richard Strachan, according to letters from Gibraltar of the 9th ult. put in there on his way to Malta, with orders for the evacuation of the island. That such orders have been sent out, we stated some time ago. All doubt upon the subject was removed by the exposition of the state of the French republic, lately published by the French government. We are anxious to know whether any alteration has been made in the stipulation by the treaty of Amiens with respect to Malta. We are inclined to believe that no alteration has been made.

An article from Brussels says, that the expedition intended for Louisiana is now composed of two frigates, one cutter, and fifteen large transports, on board of which the troops are to be embarked, as well as arms, warlike stores of every description, and all the articles that are to be sent for the use of the colony. It may be depended on, that the expedition will sail about the 10th or 12th of March.

Our correspondent at the Hague informs us, that the French ambassador has informed the Dutch directory, that the French government leaves it to the Dutch to act as it thinks proper with the Dutch restrictions. At the same time the French ambassador notified, that from each of the two demi-brigades that were to embark at Helvetius for Louisiana, there would remain a battalion in Europe to act as a depot for the said troops. Those two battalions are to leave the Dutch territory, as soon as the brigades have embarked.

The Austrian troops have on a sudden received orders not to quit Passau.

A great number of bodies, civil and military, had subscribed, and paid the sums subscribed, for the erection of a monument to the first consul. The first consul has given orders to the ministers for internal and for military affairs, to signify his thanks to the subscribers, and to give them to understand that it will be better to leave that which they had in view to the care and judgment of posterity.

A grand dinner was given to a party of Americans, by Mr. Erving, the American consul, at the London Tavern, on Friday last, the anniversary of the election of Mr. Jefferson to the office of president of the United States. The company was numerous, yet select. Many patriotic songs were sung—one in particular, written for the occasion, with the chorus, "Health to our Sachem, and long may he live," was received with great applause.

There was a strong struggle yesterday between the Bulls and the Bears at the stock exchange. The latter carried their point before the close of the market, by reports, which others were credulous enough to believe, that there was a misunderstanding in the cabinet, and that Mr. Addington was to be removed. The stocks fell about one per cent.

The same gambling has continued this morning, and the same kind of idle rumours, but with additional and more precise particulars. It is now said certain new arrangements were made yesterday at the privy council, and that an important message will be sent to the parliament this evening!! By such reports the stocks were farther depressed. At one o'clock the Omnium was as low as 6 a 5 3-4 discount, and the per cents, at 69 3-4.

Another Dutch mail arrived yesterday evening. A letter from Constantinople, by this conveyance, states that a negotiation carried on by the British in favour of the bays had at last terminated in an arrangement, by which the bays are to be suffered to live in privacy in a village in Upper Egypt, as subjects to the Porte. In consequence of this arrangement, it is said the evacuation of Egypt by our troops was immediately to take place. They were to proceed to Malta.

The commander of every ship in the harbour of Portsmouth has received orders to repair to Spithead with all possible dispatch.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 13th February, contains the following article:—"Among the experiments and progress in rural economy, which for their utility merit publication, were distinguished those of councillor Hoffmeister, director of the estates and lordships of the Imperial family. This economist has, in his sheep walks, in Hungary, more than 24,000 sheep of the Spanish breed. As he had of late years lost many of them by the malady of the skin, which affects those animals, he determined to inoculate all his sheep with the virus of that malady: He was previously assured of the success and efficacy of vaccination. This experiment took place successively on 8000 lambs and 2000 sheep. None perished, and there were but very few on whom the matter did not operate. Mr. Hoffmeister has again inoculated 1000 of these animals, and put them among other sheep disordered by this kind of small-pox. None were infected notwithstanding that the communication which would necessarily have been contagious, if the principle of the disorder had not been destroyed by inoculation.

March 8.

The conspiracy at Rouen is now stated to have been formed by chouans and royalists, whose object was the subversion of the present order of things, and the restoration of the Bourbons. The persons engaged in it are described as wretches of the most contemptible description.

L E X I N G T O N, (Ken.) April 5.

We have seen a letter from New-Orleans, of the 10th of March, which states, that the port would be again closed on that or the succeeding day—that it had only been opened for the reception of provisions; and no other articles were entered without being smuggled—that a trader from Kentucky had been detected smuggling his cargo, and was obliged to fly with precipitation to escape the mines or callabouse—that several Americans were confined in the prisons. The price of cordage is stated at five dollars per cwt. No other prices mentioned.

N E W - Y O R K, April 22.

Extract of a letter, just received, dated Gibraltar March 9.

"Yesterday, by an accident, I saw part of a private letter from Mr. O'Brien, at Algiers, to Mr. Gavino, our consul at this place. As near as I can recollect, he expresses great fears that a rupture will shortly take place between the dey of Algiers and the United States, owing partly to our government sending the annual tribute in cash, instead of naval stores, which he is in great want of. This circumstance, added to the great present he has lately received from the court of Madrid, has made him a little testy. He has made a demand of 180,000 dollars from the court of Great-Britain, as an equivalent for 18 slaves that made their escape from Oran in an English vessel: this demand I do not think will be complied with. He has also broke his treaty with France, and made a demand upon that government of 68,000 dollars.

"Mr. O'Brien, after saying that he does not think himself safe at Algiers, and requesting Mr. Gavino to forward his letters under cover to the Swedish consul, concludes with,

"On the 10th of February a Spanish frigate arrived here with the new Spanish consul, who brought a present to the dey of 50,000 dollars, besides 120 fathoms, (making 120,000 dollars) to pay the arrears due from the court of Madrid to the regency. Upon the receipt of the money, the dey ordered three cruizers to be ready for sea next week. There is no knowing the force of the dey's squads."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 18.

From CAPE-FRANCOIS.

Captain Fuller, of the brig Hound, arrived at New-York on Friday, from the Cape, whence he sailed the 27th ult. informs, that the day previous a fleet consisting of 10 ships of war, six of which were of the line, and several transports arrived off that harbour, having on board 15,000 troops, which were ordered for Port Republic. General Rochambeau removed his head quarters to the latter place on the 18th March, where the seat of government was established. The command at the Cape devolved on general Gausel, who had between 2 and 3000 troops at that place. No recent engagement had taken place, and the negroes were embodied about 18 miles from the town. Business was very dull and markets low: flour from 8 to 9 dollars, pork 18 to 20, beef 14 to 15.

April 19.

We the subscribers, physicians of Philadelphia, having carefully considered the nature and effects of the newly discovered means of preventing by VACCINATION, the fatal consequences of the small-pox, think it a duty thus publicly to declare our opinion, that inoculation for the kind or cow-pox is a CERTAIN PREVENTATIVE OF THE SMALL-POX; that it is attended with no danger, may be practised at all ages and seasons of the year, and we do therefore RECOMMEND IT TO GENERAL USE.

John Redman, W. Shippen, A. Kuhn, Samuel Duffield, Benjamin Rush, Thomas Park, Benjamin Say, Philip S. Physick, C. Wistar, junior, Saml. P. Griffiths, John Redman Coxe, Samuel E. Conover, James Woodhouse, P. F. Glentworth, E. Perkins, Wm. Currie, M. Leib, John Porter, Felix Pascalis, James Stuart, James Pronckx, Thomas T. Hewson, James Gallagher, Charles Caldwell, Edward Cutbush, J. Church, Thomas C. James, Wm. P. De Wee, Benj. Smith Barton, Isaac Sermon, George Pfeiffer, Joseph P. Minnick, William Barnwell, Adam Sey-

bert, James Meafe, William S. Jacob, John C. Otto, Isaac Cathrall, J. Reynolds, J. C. Bouffault, Arthur Blayne, John Keemle, Rene La Roche, Menges, Elijah Griffiths, William Bush, George F. Alberti, Joseph Pfeiffer, James Dualap, Joseph Strong.

B A L T I M O R E, April 22.  
From the Mediterranean.

By the ship Margaret, capt. Cleveland, arrived at Salem from Salou, near Barcelona, the following information is obtained:

The Margaret was at Malta the 10th January, where she left the frigates Chesapeake, John Adams and New-York, and the schooner Enterprise, bound off Tripoli in a day or two. The Chesapeake was to come home shortly, under command of capt. Bano. Buonaparte has declared war against the dey of Algiers.—This news was not doubted at Barcelona. It was reported that the dey had made enormous demands upon England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and the United States. The Tripolines were expected to come out in the spring, and the Americans complained loudly of the want of some small cruizers which would be much more serviceable than frigates. (True Amer.)

April 23.

The trustees of the college of New-Jersey, at their stated meeting held at Princeton on the 13th inst. conferred the honorary degree of doctor of law on the honourable Bushrod Washington, one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, and on the honourable Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States.

I n C H A N C E R Y, April 20, 1803.

James Wells,

vs.

Thomas Rogan, and Grace his wife, William Wells and Cassandra his wife, Robert Bodkin, and Sarah his wife, Samuel McKiss, and Esther his wife.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the recording a deed of mortgage from John and Sarah Cooke, of Harford county, to the complainant, for one hundred acres of land, part of tracts of land, the one called MAIDEN'S MOUND, the other PARADISE; the bill states, that John Cooke, one of the bargainors, has departed this life, and the other defendants are his heirs at law; it thereupon, on motion of the complainant, orders that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the 20th day of May next in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent, that the defendants, and all persons claiming under the said John Cooke, or conceiving themselves interested, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in May next, and will sit from day to day for twenty days, to hear appeals, and make transfers of property, and that persons interested in the late sales of real property where no personal property could be found to pay the taxes due thereon, are then and there requested to attend.

April 21, 1803.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1803.

LUCY ADDISON, Belle-Vue; Anthony Addison, Annapolis.

Arthur Bryan, George Bevans, Dennis H. Burtis, Nathaniel Burwell, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2), William Caton (2), Annapolis; Maria Chainey, Lord's Manor; John Lane Chew, Anne-Arundel county.

Francis Digges, Annapolis.

Joseph Evans, Annapolis.

John E. Ford, care of Thos. Buchanan, Annapolis; Richard Franklin, near Herring Creek church.

John Gwinn, Annapolis.

Samuel Harvey Howard, Mr. Howard, sheriff (2) Annapolis; Dr. John Harrison, West river.

Thomas Linticum, near Annapolis; Alexander Leitch, West river.

Nich. Z. McCubbin, Daniel Mandell, Gabriel Murdoch, care of J. West, Annapolis.

Thomas Norman, West river.

P. H. O'Reilly, Rd. Owning, Annapolis.

Thomas Pownall, Saml. Peaco, Annapolis; William Pool, Anne-Arundel county.

James Ray, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, West river.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Philip Stewart, Benedict Stewart, Caleb Sapington, Fanny Shorter, Annapolis; Larkin Shipley, Augustine Sewell, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Troy, Annapolis; Dr. James Tongue (2), near Annapolis.

Jol. Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, George Wells, John Wims, Solomon Wallace, care of Smith Price, Annapolis; Azel Warfield, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel county and City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,  
H A V I N G been honored with your friendly confidence and support on a former occasion, induces me again to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Sheriff. I am grateful for past favours, and, should I become the object of your choice, I pledge myself that the duties of that office shall be discharged with integrity. All scruples as to my eligibility have been removed, therefore your choice cannot again be rejected. I do not join any candidate.

There have been, my fellow-citizens, two charges raised against me, with a malicious view of injuring my character, and to defeat my election. I am charged with having imposed or cheated an illiterate man, Andrew Anderson, and with having, at the sale of the personal property of William Davidson, purchased negroes the widow was desirous of possessing, and an intention of making profit, by selling them to Georgia men. It is true, I bought negroes, but at the request of Mr. Anderson, and captain Vachel Gaither; they are all intended for the service of those persons. The certificate of the former proves he was not imposed on, and the latter also proves a Georgia speculation was not in view. It is not true that the widow was desirous of owning those purchased by me; none but those named in the certificates were bought by me.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

I hereby certify, that I requested Mr. Jasper E. Tilly to purchase for me a negro woman, and a child or two, at the sale of the estate of William Davidson, deceased; that he did purchase a woman named Henny, and her two children, named Moses and Jonathan; they were bought for my use, and are intended for my service. Given under my hand, this seventh day of April, 1803.

(Signed) VACHEL GAITHER.

I hereby certify, that I requested Mr. Jasper E. Tilly to purchase for me a negro at the sale of the estate of William Davidson, deceased; that he did purchase one named Jim; that in the transaction Mr. Tilly acted with fairness, and did not in the least attempt to impose on or defraud me. Given under my hand, this fourteenth day of April, 1803.

ANDREW ANDERSON.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,  
E N C O U R A G E D by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a Sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few talks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present Sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

## NOTICE.

To the Public of Maryland.

T H E R E will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this State, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorley's, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of Alton's Ford, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogile's plantation, known by the name of Belle-Air, to a small town in the said county called Bladenburg, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of The Eastern Branch.

April 14, 1803.

Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,

County wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH clover seed, plaster of Paris, ground and upground, bar iron, castings, steel, tar, sugar, and Cologne mill stones.

## FOR SALE,

A B O U T six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling house, negro quarters, and other houses. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely, Esq; at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

THOMAS TOLLARD.

Anne Arundel county, March 15, 1803.

Annapolis, March 10, 1803.

A T a meeting of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, on the first day of February last, which had been appointed on account of the resignation of the reverend Owen Fitzgerald Magrath, professor of languages, and Mr. Hugh Maguire, his assistant, the board proceeded to elect a professor only; and the reverend William Duke, having a majority of votes, was accordingly declared professor of languages in St. John's college.

It was afterwards resolved, that Mr. Hanson, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Ridgely, or any two of them, be authorised, in behalf of this board, to publish an account of the state of the college, and of the advantages it possesses, and may afford.

The said committee, therefore, beg leave to state to their fellow-citizens, not only circumstances of which few can be fully apprized, but also certain things which might be supposed to be generally known.

St. John's college was founded, and has been carried on, under an act of assembly, passed in 1784, by private contributions, by a public annual donation of £. 1,750, and by tuition money. Various untoward circumstances delayed the opening and dedication until November 1789. But in the course of 18 months from that period, the plan of the college, and the regulations in the several schools, were completed, and the professors and teachers employed in the discharge of their offices.

It is notorious, that from that time methods have been essayed to destroy, or suppress a seminary, the institution of which had been considered as reflecting a permanent honour on the state. It notwithstanding soon acquired a reputation scarcely exceeded by that of any other college within the United States; and although reports industriously circulated, have lately impaired its credit, no seminary on the continent has afforded superior advantages to students of every description.

It is incumbent on us to notice these reports.

It has been bruited through the country, that young men and even boys, belonging to the college, have been corrupted, or at least rendered idle and dissipated, by the attentions paid to them by the citizens of Annapolis.

It is indeed to be wished, that students be so far controlled as that they shall not neglect their college duties. But what is it that a wife parent or guardian comprehends in liberal education? Does he not wish something more than languages, and abstruse science, to be attained by his child, or ward, whilst at college? Can he be insensible of the vast importance of early acquired manners? Let him then believe all that with probability, can be told of those attentions. He may nevertheless, be persuaded, that the respectable houses which have been reported as the haunts of collegians, confer on them at least the advantage of polishing their manners, and of preventing, in some instances, a more pernicious dissipation of their time. Besides, it cannot be denied, that valuable connexions may be formed in the polite societies, to which the address or good fortune of some of the students has introduced them, and which prejudice or ignorance alone represent as baneful to the rising youth.

And now, admitting that students have heretofore been allowed to consume too much of their time in certain genteel, amiable circles of society, is it to be imagined, that no remedy will be found for the grievance? The bare report through the country will be sufficient to bring about a correction of the evil.

The truth is, that in Annapolis, where every person is known to every other, and where there are constant cross-views to the college, viewing every thing about it through the medium of prejudice, the conduct of a few irregular young men may fix a reproach on the whole body of students, as well as the trustees and the faculty.

Can it be necessary to suggest to our intelligent fellow-citizens, that signal advantage, enjoyed by the students in St. John's college of attending, at times, the debates in the general assembly, and in the several superior courts? It is at Annapolis, that listening to the eloquence of the bar, the senate, and the house of delegates, an ingenuous, ardent young man may catch the flame of patriotism, imbibe a laudable ambition, and lay the best foundation for future eminence.

Let us be permitted, then, barely to hint at a comparison between this seminary and a college fixed in the country, or at an obscure place. What are the superior advantages to be derived from the latter? Is it beyond a doubt, that youthful innocence will be there better preserved? No! but the latter seminary is cheaper. This consideration is indeed important to men of scanty fortune. But, to men of easy circumstances, it surely cannot have weight sufficient to give preponderance to the scale, into which it is triumphantly thrown.—We will not pursue a subject, which may be invidious, farther than by giving a plain, correct statement of expenses at St. John's college:

Of a youth, boarding in the college building, board, including washing, fire and candle, both in the public and bed rooms, £. 50 0 0  
Tuition, fire-wood in the schools, pens and ink, 6 10 0

Total, £. 56 10 0

To which add £. 3 to each boy in the higher classes, learning French.

At the last meeting of the trustees, it was resolved, that after the next summer vacation, every student entering the college who has not in Annapolis, a parent or guardian, or a friend who will give him his board, or in whom his parent or guardian reposes a

confidence, and who will receive him as an inmate, shall board in the college building. And the cases in which a dispensation is to be allowed, are to be judged of by the principal. Inferior teachers, who are not married men, or house-keepers, are likewise to board there, for the purpose of superintending the students. Mr. Duke, the professor of languages, already boards there. All the rooms are spacious, airy, and convenient; and the family which keeps the house is respectable, and affords such fare and treatment in every respect, as ought to give satisfaction.—Students now boarding in private houses are not to be compelled to board in the college, although they are earnestly invited to make that exchange, which must be salutary to themselves and to the institution.

We presume, that there are few seminaries in towns, where the whole expence, exclusive of cloaths, pocket money, and books, does not exceed £. 36 10 0 or £. 59 10 0, and where a student shall not, to the mortification of himself and his fond parents, subsist scantily on unpalatable food; and be stinted even with respect to clean linen, &c. It is certain that wherever board is fixed too low, either it must in a short time be raised, or the boarder must submit to hard fare, and other inconvenience.

Reports injurious to St. John's college have originated from an unhappy difference between a teacher and a professor. We content ourselves with remarking this most extraordinary circumstance, that the professor, who is indeed eminent for his knowledge of the learned languages, and who has voluntarily quitted the college, without censure from the trustees, has lately been appointed to an high station in a seminary of rising importance and reputation, in the prosperity of which every enlightened liberal citizen must feel an interest; although he may not wish the downfall of St. John's college.

We proceed to give an account of the professors and teachers, and of the plans of education in St. John's college.

John McDowell, A. M. principal.

The reverend Ralph Higinbotham, vice-principal.  
The reverend William Duke, professor of languages.  
Mr. John Connell, professor of English and grammar.

Mr. Philip Curran, assistant to said professor.

Mr. Richard Owen, master of writing and arithmetic.

Mr. Marin Detargny, professor of French.

It is the duty of the principal and vice-principal, to teach logic, rhetoric, moral philosophy, the higher branches of the mathematics, and natural philosophy, and to hear lessons in the higher authors in Latin and Greek, so as to preserve the knowledge, which the students have acquired in the school of languages.

It was the object, in appointing the professor of English and grammar, and his assistant, to afford the opportunity of obtaining a complete English education (as it is called) to the boys who are not destined for a regular course through the college.—They were to teach English, grammatically, writing, the lower branches of the mathematics, viz. arithmetic, surveying, navigation, dialling, &c. and to prepare young learners of Latin for entering the superior school, by teaching the grammar, the vocabulary, and Corderius.

The school of writing and arithmetic has been nearly 13 years carried on, with success, by Mr. Owen. It was created as an appendage to the school of languages, of which each student except the 1st and 2d class, was to attend him, half an hour every day, to learn writing. The said two classes were to attend him, an hour every day, to learn writing and arithmetic. The time of attendance was to be at the discretion of the professor.

On the resignation of Mr. Magrath and Mr. Maguire, and before Mr. Duke's appointment, an arrangement was made by which the place of assistant master in the school of languages was dispensed with; and the two professors, Mr. Duke and Mr. Connell, with Mr. Curran his assistant, and Mr. Owen, under the principal's general superintendence, are to teach every thing, heretofore taught in the three schools, of languages, of English and grammar, and of writing and arithmetic; each professor still presiding in his own school. In short, it has been thought proper, in some sort, to unite the said three schools; although, for convenience, they occupy three separate chambers. It was thus that the board was enabled to dispense with an appointment in the place of Mr. Maguire, until the number of scholars shall so considerably increase, as to require another teacher. The scholars, learning Latin and Greek, are to be instructed by each professor. Most of the classes indeed have their seats in Mr. Duke's school; but each of them goes once a day to Mr. Connell with its lesson.

The last school is that of French. The professor, a native of France, has been lately appointed in the room of Mr. De L'Alie, who, many months before his decease, had been incapable of his duty, to the signal disadvantage of the college. Mr. Detargny has already a considerable number of scholars. It is his duty to teach such of the students who are under the immediate tuition of the principal and vice-principal, and in the two highest classes in the school for languages, as shall choose to be taught. They attend him, at stated hours every day, at the direction of the principal. He is also to take a certain number of students, who may enter the college for the purpose of learning French only, paying such at the rate of £. 9 10 0 per annum.

It is in the school of languages that the plan of education has been most fully and carefully executed. There is not here room to detail the whole. Suffice it to say, that the greatest attention, during

the whole course, is to be paid to grammar, in all its branches, to translation of Latin into English, and of English into Latin, and to compositions in both languages.

The last, but not the least, important thing to be mentioned, is the art of speaking. True it is, that we have no professor of oratory. But arrangements are made for having each student trained to this most desirable, useful art; and we refer to the exhibitions which have taken place to prove, that this art has not been unsuccessfully taught, or rather practised, in St. John's college.

From a conviction that St. John's college, if properly conducted, would afford important benefits to the state, the subscribers, and their associates, accepted a trust, which has occupied no inconsiderable portion of their time and attention. Nobody, in the beginning, could suppose, that all the youths on the western shore of Maryland, whose parents or guardians could bear the expense, might be educated at St. John's college. A discerning patriotic legislature had perceived, that one college at least on each shore of the state was requisite to keep up a succession of able and honest men to discharge the various offices in society. It was also expedient to prevent the sons of wealth from being sent out; and it was of no small consequence to retain money, in the state. They recollected instances in which promising youths had formed attachments abroad, and had been in consequence wholly lost to their native country. In short, the foundation of St. John's college was a measure which denoted the wisdom of a legislature, acting on the extensive scale of public good; and not studious only of the interests of the place in which a college might be fixed, by its trustees, at their first meetings.

The college, erected on the eastern shore, was proposed and advocated on the express principle of the incompetency of the county schools, which had been instituted under the proprietary government; and the funds of several of those schools were consolidated with the funds of Washington college. Who then could have foreseen, or even imagined, that neither of the colleges would be permitted to attain its maturity, and spread its reputation, before the idea should revive of having a public endowed school in each county; and that to county schools should be sacrificed the colleges. It is impossible that a man of true public spirit can be opposed to the erection of those schools; provided only that they can be properly conducted. If they cannot, the public treasure is wasted, and individuals may suffer an irreparable injury. But the foundation of those schools, or academies, formed by the union of two or more counties, does not necessarily demand the destruction of either of the colleges; nor could any important public benefit result from the suppression of those sacred institutions. Assuredly it will not be alleged, that Maryland is overstocked with seminaries of learning; and if it really be contemplated to destroy St. John's college for the advantage of one or more of the inferior institutions, the plan is one of the most illiberal, delusive plans, that ever was conceived. Can it be supposed that the advantage of locality will ever be overlooked? And if St. John's college be obnoxious, because its advantages are enjoyed chiefly by the citizens of Annapolis, can the proprietors or patrons of any other more favoured seminary flatter themselves that, in the end, a similar opposition will not be made to their darling institution? No! the sad truth is, that selfishness in numerous forms, at all times, and in all places, not only is at variance with general good, but often blindly exposes and defeats its own purposes. Suffer us to repeat, and let it never be forgotten, that St. John's college was instituted for great national purposes; and that, although the lustre of its name has of late been tarnished by the prevalence of certain malignant reports, we doubt not, that in a short time, its reputation will be fully retrieved. The good sense of our dispassionate fellow-citizens will convince them, on a candid perusal of this address, and a careful inquiry concerning facts, that no university, college or academy, in America, can afford advantages to a student superior to those at this moment afforded by St. John's college.

We run little risk of contradiction in alleging, that no seminary in the United States, possesses a principal, or superintendent, whose qualifications and merit are superior to those of Mr. McDowell, or professors and teachers, with whom their employers have better reason to be satisfied, than are the trustees of St. John's college with their several professors and teachers.

May we not then reasonably insist, that a seminary like St. John's college, is become more useful, instead of becoming unnecessary, from the institution of country schools and academies? Its trustees we may presume to declare, are men of information and character. It may therefore be deemed secure of the inestimable advantage of a proper superintendence. In spite of all that is, or may be said, it is capable of affording good models and examples; and if suffered to subsist, agreeably to the ideas of its founders, it will most certainly afford a choice of able teachers to fill all vacancies in the country schools, &c.

To conclude then. In behalf of the body of visitors and governors of St. John's college, the subscribers, in effect, ask no more, than that their fellow-citizens, who are to decide its fate, or to give their opinions concerning it, will attend to no suggestions, except those of strict justice, national honour, sound policy, and patriotism.

A. C. HANSON,  
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,  
RICHARD RIDGELY.

N. B. Each printer in Maryland is requested to insert in his paper the above address. If he shall

think proper to require a compensation for the same, the subscribers, on behalf of the college, agree to pay him for inserting it three weeks successively the sum of six dollars, and no more.

3X

A. C. HANSON,  
R. RIDGELY.

In CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN WELCH, trustee for the sale of the real estate of PHILEMON BROWN, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 25th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 6th day of May next. The report states, that 28 1/2 acres of land, subject to the widow's dower, was sold for £.858 11 6, current money.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Michael & Barney Curran,

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,  
A handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of

CHINTZES and calicoes,  
Dimities and muslinets,  
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,  
Cambric dimities,  
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,  
Coloured cambrics and ginghams,  
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hosiery,  
Extra long silk and kid gloves,  
Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,  
Striped and coloured nankeens,  
Figured satins for gentlemen's vests,  
India book and jackonet muslins,  
British ditto, ditto, ditto,  
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,  
Irish linens and checks,  
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers,  
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.  
Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of RINALDO JOHNSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Rinaldo Johnson hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Rinaldo Johnson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, and by serving a copy of this order on any two of his creditors, to whom, together, he owes not less than three hundred dollars, during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the seventh day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Rinaldo Johnson's then and there taking the oath required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JOHN JOHNSON, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said John Johnson hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said John Johnson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the seventh day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Johnson's then and there taking the oath required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel county, 11th April, 1803.

I DO certify, that CHARLES POULTON has this day brought before me, a small sorrel GELDING, about 13 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, as a trespassing stray; said horse has no perceivable brand, has a small blaze in his face, and some white spots on his back, appears to have been used as a work horse.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the main road between Annapolis and Baltimore-town.

CHARLES POULTON.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, April 19, 1803.  
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Griever's paper, at Hagerstown.  
By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-Georges and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised; except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 9th instant, a stout well made fellow, by the name of WILL, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, his feet rather large, and when he stands or walks each of his toes turns much out, when spoke to he stammers much in his speech; he had on when he went away, a brown Welch cotton lappelled short coat and pantaloons, one blue coat, one clouded nankeen ditto, one cotton shirt, one olnabrig ditto, other apparel unknown, and it is probable, he has a pass as a free man to assist him in travelling. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges; and if taken out of the state and brought home, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, with reasonable charges paid, by applying to the subscriber, living near Mount Pleasant ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, and all persons are forewarned harbouring, and all masters of vessels are forewarned, at their peril, carrying off said negro.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of ABRAHAM.

April 14, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.